

Fact Sheet: The U.S.-Pakistan “Green Alliance” Framework

The United States and Pakistan have a long history of working together to advance economic growth and build a brighter future for Pakistan. In the 1960s, the United States supported Pakistan's “Green Revolution,” improving crop yields, boosting economic opportunities for Pakistanis, and increasing food security and life expectancy. The United States' investment in Pakistan's electrification – constructing dams that continue to provide affordable, reliable, and clean energy – also supplies year-round irrigation and flood control for millions of Pakistanis.

The U.S.-Pakistan “Green Alliance” framework advances cooperation in agriculture, clean energy, and water. The United States is committed to support Pakistan as it strengthens climate resilience, pursues energy transformation, and fosters inclusive economic growth.

In the energy sector:

- The United States is supporting updates to the Mangla and Tarbela Dam power stations, both originally built with U.S. assistance. When finished, Mangla Dam will increase capacity by 30 percent and Tarbela Dam will increase its useful life by 30 years. These dams have the capacity to provide electricity to more than 47 million Pakistanis.
- A \$500,000 U.S. project is restoring electricity networks in flood-affected areas in Sindh.
- A \$500,000 U.S. grant is furthering research and development of electric vehicles at the Lahore University for Management Science (LUMS).
- The U.S. government is helping Pakistan increase its share of renewable energy from 34 to 60 percent by 2030, including by assisting with plans to install 10,000 megawatts of solar power, which alone could provide power to more than a third of Pakistani households.
- The United States is sponsoring 20 Pakistani students to attend the 2023 U.S.-Pakistan Women's Council “Future of Women in Energy Scholars Program” in Qatar.
- Private U.S. companies support clean energy in Pakistan. For example, Green Waste Energy Inc. USA is working in Sindh to convert municipal waste into clean energy.

In the agriculture sector:

- The U.S.-funded \$4.5 million Fertilizer Right program, launched in March 2023, is helping Pakistani farmers use fertilizer efficiently, lowering costs and reducing pollution.
- The United States announced in March 2023 a Climate Smart Agriculture program that will strengthen the resilience of Pakistani farming communities facing climate change by increasing digital technology use and helping grow Pakistani agricultural technology firms.
- The United States has a \$20 million project to preserve soil and water resources for vegetable farmers in Punjab and Sindh, improving productivity by 10 percent.

- The U.S. improved irrigation for 5,500 agricultural hectares in Gilgit Baltistan, providing more than 4,000 jobs and helping more than 5,700 farmers increase production.
- A U.S. project in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan helped 12,000 farmers improve management practices and technologies to increase yield and reduce harvest losses.
- Pakistani dairy companies bought nearly 2,600 U.S. dairy cattle in 2022. These cattle produce more milk, have a smaller environmental footprint, and emit less methane.

To strengthen Pakistan's **water management**:

- Between the Mangla, Tarbela, and Gomal Zam dams, the U.S. government has helped provide more than 95 percent of Pakistan's water storage capacity. The Gomal Zam dam irrigates land for 6,000 farmers and helps prevent flood damage to over 30,000 homes.
- U.S. Government partnership with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh has helped over 1 million Pakistanis access clean drinking water and 2 million gain improved sanitation facilities.
- Following the 2010 floods in Pakistan, the United States rehabilitated damaged irrigation infrastructure in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to restore water to 180,000 hectares.
- The United States is working with the Pakistani government to strengthen flood forecasting capabilities by sharing information on snow accumulation across five major watersheds.
- Through UN partners, the U.S. government has provided desalinization facilities to produce drinking water in refugee-hosting areas in Karachi.

Other examples of the **U.S.-Pakistan "Green Alliance" framework across sectors**:

- The United States has contributed \$1 billion to the [Green Climate Fund](#) (GCF). The GCF is financing climate mitigation and adaptation projects in Pakistan.
- U.S. initiatives have helped Pakistan prevent 55 million tons of carbon dioxide emissions since 2017, helping work toward its goal of reducing emissions by 50 percent by 2030.
- The U.S. government provides public, reliable information about air quality in Pakistan through its Air Quality Monitoring program and will host an Air Quality Fellow from 2023-2024 to engage with Pakistanis about air pollution measurement and control.
- The U.S. Cotton Council consults Pakistani partners on cotton use, improving the efficiency of the \$4.4 billion worth of textiles Pakistan exports to the United States each year.
- The Pakistan-U.S. Alumni Network (PUAN) has issued more than 20 small grants to members working on environmental efforts, including growing an urban forest in Quetta.